

ULSTER COVENANTERS BELITTLE EFFORTS OF NATIONALISTS

**Declares That Volunteers Must
Fail Through the Impossibility
of Getting Arms.**

BELFAST, July 11.—The leaders of the Covenanters in Ulster profess to consider the Nationalist volunteer movement as something not to be taken seriously. These Nationalist bands in the Ulster counties drill sporadically and are not connected with any central organization. All the local leaders act entirely on their own initiative. In some districts the volunteers are split up into factions under opposing leaders, who carry on a newspaper warfare.

The Ulster leaders say that the Nationalist volunteers must fail through the impossibility of getting arms. They claim to have many letters from America showing that the Irish there are tired of contributing to Home Rule and now that they consider an Irish parliament secured, they propose to let those in Ireland settle their internal questions without help. Even if American sympathizers should still the war chest the present government measures to suppress and running in all ports would checkmate them.

"We have two years start in the matter of arming and we mean to keep it," an official of the Ulster Unionist Council said to the Associated Press.

In many Ulster villages the Nationalist bands are being drilled by retired army sergeants near the halls and parade grounds of the Ulster battalions and the townspeople are able to watch the preparations of both forces. There were 2500 Nationalist volunteers in Belfast about the middle of June and many more in Londonderry city where Catholics and Protestants are much more evenly balanced in numbers.

In the Covenant movement there are two distinct factions at present. One is a militant section which advocates immediate provocative action, with the belief that bloodshed would shock the English nonconformists and force Asquith to grant Ulster's demand for permanent exclusion from an Irish government. The other faction which includes important business men, fought successfully to prevent the declaration of a provisional government for Ulster when the Home Rule bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons. The first faction now clamors to have the provisional government set up when the King signs the bill, while the more conservative business interests counsel delay until the Irish parliament in Dublin is launched. Sir Edward Carson sided with the latter faction at the last conference of leaders here.

Meantime the volunteers, saturated with the military spirit are becoming impatient. Some battalions have even sent deputations of officers to headquarters to ask when the campaign would begin, and the work of keeping the bold spirits quiet is increasingly difficult.

The headquarters staff has worked out a plan of campaign for hostilities. It is not likely that they will attempt to use this citizen force against regulars with heavy guns, for as one officer remarked, the most they could expect would be to put up one good fight and be cut to pieces. The present plans are to keep the Ulster Nationalists in check when the provisional government is set up.

Most of the Belfast volunteers are being formed into four regiments known as the Belfast Division which will act as a police force. A flying column composed of 3500 picked and paid volunteers, a majority of whom are old soldiers, has been organized as a first line striking force with motor transport capable of conveying it to any part of Ulster in less than four hours. This force is armed throughout with new Mausers and possesses ten Maxim of the latest pattern. Certain county regiments, especially those of Antrim and Armagh, would go on active service with this column, while other county regiments, including the Londonderry unit remain at home to suppress the Nationalists.

If the provisional government were established the flying column would be sent to Londonderry where the Nationalists are strongest, while the East and West Belfast regiments would form double cordons around the two Nationalist districts of this city, with Maxims covering the principal streets.

Information that the Nationalists are bringing in carboys of vitriol which women would pour on the troops from windows as they passed boiling water during the riotous scene years ago, has reached Carson's headquarters.

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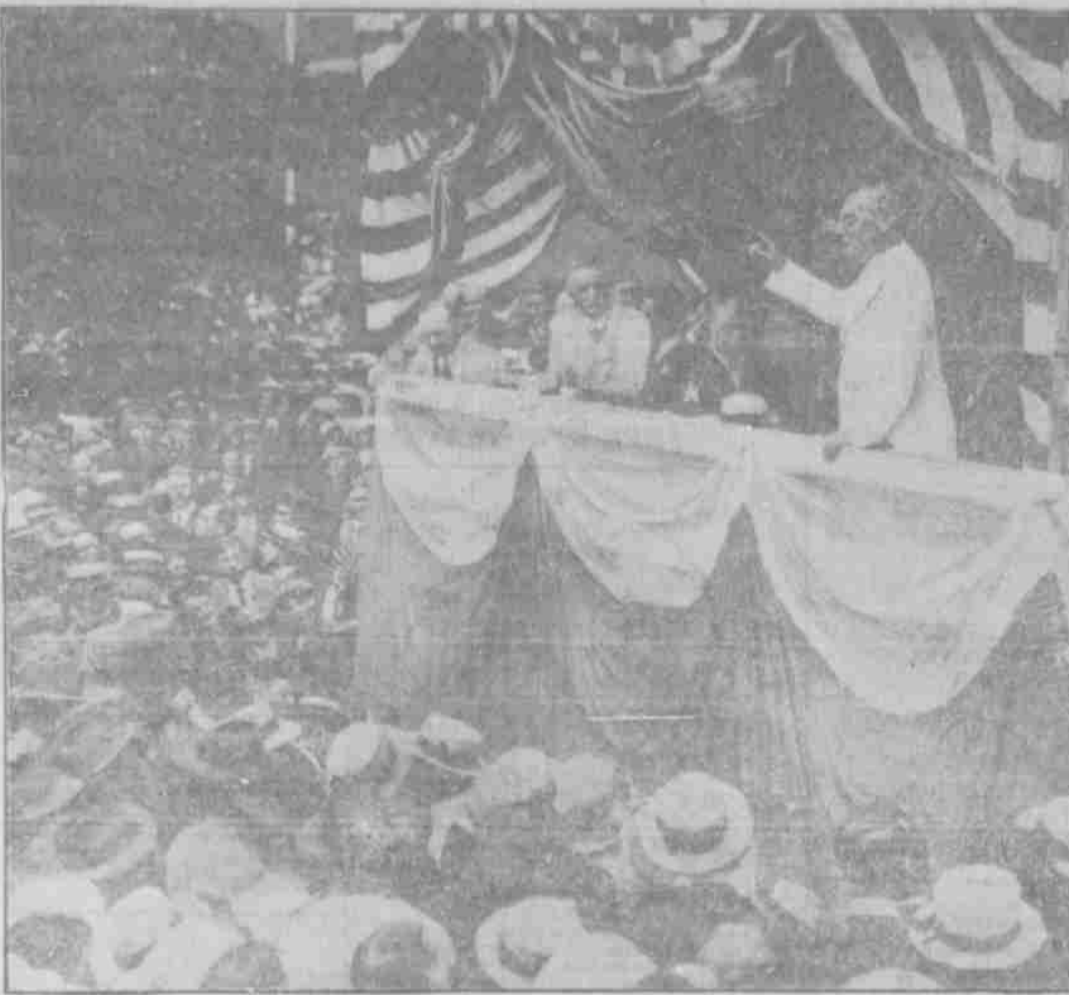
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PRESIDENT CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY IN QUAKER CITY



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President Wilson addressing multitude from balcony of Independence Hall.

Philadelphia, the birthplace of American liberty, was the scene on July 4 of what was perhaps the greatest celebration of the day ever witnessed in that city. President Wilson, garbed in white flannels, graced the occasion by delivering from the balcony of Independence Hall the Independence day oration. It was the first time that a president of the United States had visited the birthplace of liberty on its natal day.

DO YOU WANT TO LIVE MORE
THAN 100 YEARS?

The decrease in the death rate during the last century has been remarkable, but, as every well informed physician will tell you, it has been brought about chiefly by lessening the number of deaths among infants and persons under thirty-five years of age. After the latter age the danger of death is greater than ever, in spite of all that medicine and surgery can do.

The famous British physician, Sir James Sawyer, believes it is by no means a difficult matter for any human being to live to be 100 years old. He has recently declared that anybody can attain this age, unless killed by accident, if he or she will religiously observe the following eighteen "commandments of health":

1. Eight hours sleep every night.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open.
4. Have a mat at your bedroom door.
5. Keep your bed away from the wall.
6. No cold bath in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat, and be sure that it is well cooked.
9. Drink no milk. (This applies to adults only.)
10. Eat plenty of fat to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy the cells that combat disease.
12. Allow no pet animals in your living room, for they carry disease germs.
13. Live in the country if you can.
14. Watch the three D's—drinking, water, damp, and drains.
15. Have change of occupation.
16. Take frequent and short holidays.
17. Limit your ambition.
18. Keep your temper.

DISCLOSURE MILITARY SECRETS

Sunset Editor and Staff Arrested for
Alleged Breach in Panama
Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Chas. K. Field, editor of Sunset Magazine, former president of the Bohemian club, Robert Fowler, aviator, Ray A. Duhamel, photographer, Riley A. Scott, a writer, all under arrest for disclosure of military secrets, were taken before U. S. Commissioner Knell today. They were released on their own recognizances. The charges are based on published photographs of the Panama canal fortifications.

Interrogation that the Nationalists are bringing in carboys of vitriol which women would pour on the troops from windows as they passed boiling water during the riotous scene years ago, has reached Carson's headquarters.

LASSEN PEAK MAY BE AN ATTRACTION FOR EXPOSITION THRONGS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—In a report just forwarded to Washington from the field, Geologist J. S. Diller suggests a connection between the Lassen Peak eruption and the San Francisco 1915 Exposition.

Mr. Diller was ordered to visit the scene of volcanic eruption and his detailed statement was made public by the United States Geological Survey yesterday. The geologist points out that old Vulcan may be propitious to American Vesuvius for the Panama Pacific Exposition. The Pacific Ocean is girdled by volcanoes and live ones are common in the Central American countries to which Panama belongs. Mr. Diller reasons thus: "So it is up to Vulcan to prepare a nearby exhibit for the occasion, and he evidently sees his duty and is rejuvenating the scenery of Lassen Peak as a kind of volcanic moving picture."

"Mount Shasta and Mount Shasta, the beautiful cones so much in evidence to the traveler on the Pacific Coast north of San Francisco, are now finding an up-to-date rival in Lassen Peak, which is plainly in view from the railroad for many miles in the Sacramento Valley between Redding and Red Bluff. Lassen Peak is the southern end of the Cascade range and it stands between the Sierra Nevada on the southeast and the Klamath Mountains on the northwest. Its lavas erupted in past ages reach the Sacramento Valley on the one side and on the other form a part of the vast volcanic field, one of the greatest in the world that stretches far across California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho to the Yellowstone National Park.

"Of all portions of the Cascade Range, Lassen Peak still retains the latest remnant of its once stupendous volcanic energy. Morgan and Stapp Hot Springs and Bumpass Hill, on the south as well as Hot Spring Valley and the boiling mud-lake Tartarova on the southeast have long attracted the attention not only of Californians but to some extent of the tourists, to whom the region is growing more accessible every year. It is to these already established attractions be added a frequent occurrence of the recent volcanic plays of Lassen Peak the region will take high rank among nature's wonderlands.

"But what is the nature of this activity of Lassen? Is it really volcanic? Will it soon dwindle and become wholly quiescent or on the other hand is it the precursor of a more profound eruption like that of Krakatau? The excellent photographs that have been taken of the outbreak, especially those by G. F. Milford and the series by F. Loomis of Yida, taken from a point 6 miles northwest of Lassen Peak, leave little doubt in the mind of anyone familiar with volcanic phenomena that the outbreak is essentially volcanic. These photographs are strikingly similar to those taken by Johnston-Lavis showing the progress of an eruption in the Lipari Islands, whose volcanic character is well known.

"The eruptions of Lassen Peak began May 30 at 5:30 P. M., with an outbreak of steam which, according to Forest Supervisor W. J. Rushing, continued about 10 minutes. It formed a crater in the snow-covered summit of Lassen about 25 by 40 feet in extent and covered the entire snow for a

distance of 200 feet with a mantle of dark wet dust. Harvey Abbey, a forest ranger, visited the scene and reported the facts.

"On the following day at 8 A. M., another eruption occurred and on June 5, a week later, the third and much larger outbreak took place. It lasted 30 minutes and the rolling column of dense black smoke rose to the height of 2,500 feet. Stones were hurled from the crater and the Forest Service outlook house, a quarter of a mile away on the tip of Lassen Peak, was broken by some of them. Blocks and smaller fragments accumulated about the crater to a depth of several feet. The dust and sulphurous gases carried southward by the wind were observed at Mineral, the forestry station, and the dust was noted 5 miles beyond. Forest rangers who were in the neighborhood of the summit during the eruption heard the rushing steam and the falling rocks but report no rumbling or subterranean noise, earth shocks, electrical phenomena or great heat beyond that of steam. The dust was practically cold when it fell. Considerable volumes of water were ejected probably wholly in the form of steam. The water condensing from this steam washed a gully in the snow to the adjacent lakelet which occupies a spot prior to this latest eruption had long been regarded as the youngest crater of the Lassen volcano. The new crater is not quite over the throat of the old but is a few hundred feet to the northwestward.

"In all there have been eleven eruptions up to the date of this report—June 21. The most violent was at 8 A. M. June 14 when several over-taken persons were injured by falling or rolling stones. The eruption was visible from the Sacramento Valley nearly 40 miles away and created profound interest. The last eruption to date was Friday, June 19, and of relatively small energy. Mr. Rushing reports that eruptions are generally if not always preceded by a complete cessation of escaping steam."

Mr. Diller has been familiar with Lassen Peak for over 20 years and his present observations are those of a geologist who had made a special study of this volcano on several previous visits. His statements continue: "With successive eruptions the new crater is enlarging. June 20, when Mr. B. F. Loomis and I visited it, it was 400 feet long and 100 feet wide with a depth of not over 100 feet. It appears to follow a fissure running a little north of east and south of west. The escaping steam from the south-west end of the fissure is visible in the excellent photograph obtained by Mr. Loomis.

"The other hot holes about Lassen Peak as far as I can learn have not increased their activity unless it is Bumpass Hill which is always fuming; but nothing like an eruption has been reported."

"No definite molten products have been found in connection with the recent eruptions of Lassen Peak. The ejected dust as far as can be judged from an examination with a small pocket lens is disintegrated or pulverized, delicate, perhaps in part decomposed. The quartz and apparently also the glassy feldspar are bright but the hornblende, augite and mica are of course not so abundant in the delicate and are less evident. An examination with a petrographic microscope confirms the conclusion that the dust is the product of the pulverizing action of the explosive gases on the rocks through which they are escaping, and not the result of the explosive expansion of gases in a liquid lava.

"Eruptions as a rule break out suddenly. Eight-ages will generally find

HERE IS HOW YOUR MONEY GOES FOR OUR NATIONAL FOREST

**It Costs About Two Cents and a
Half to Administer and Pro-
tect Each Acre.**

The general public knows that its money is used in administering the National Forests in the same manner as it is used in supporting the army, building battleships, reclamation projects, etc. But ordinarily it is not well informed of the details of such expenditures. Thus while the people of Arizona and New Mexico know that their money goes toward the administration of the National Forests within the States, yet very few indeed know of the manner in which it is expended.

The allotment for District 3 of the Forest Service, which includes the National Forests in the States of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1914, totals \$542,974. On the basis of this net acreage of National Forests within these three States, the cost of administration and protection of 1 acre of land amounts to about two and one-half cents. Yet based on actual operating expenses, the cost of administration could be considerably reduced. To further explain, the total allotment received includes over \$100,000 which will be expended on work which brings in no direct money returns. For example, \$15,000 will be expended in classifying the lands within the Forests, the object being to definitely ascertain the amount and location of lands chiefly valuable for agriculture, to provide for homesteaders. However, the consummation of this work should reduce the cost of administration to an appreciable extent.

The sum of \$20,000 will be expended in making final surveys of Forest Homesteads. In previous years, the homesteader personally paid from his own pocket for such surveys. For the expenses incurred in actually fighting fire \$10,000 has been set aside, to be used, of course, only when needed. Planting trees, the maintenance of two Forest nurseries and one experimental station, and carrying on forest investigative work will cost about \$15,000. To further extend telephone lines, roads, and trails, and construct lookout towers, cabins, fences, tanks, etc., will mean the expenditure of \$45,000.

On the basis of straight operating expenses alone, the Forests of District 3 are self-supporting, since the receipts approximately total operating expenses. But operating expenses also include the use of funds on much work that does not bring receipts. For instance, timber is given away free to homesteaders and others entitled to it under the regulations. The fees charged for the grazing of cattle, sheep and goats is not based on the actual commercial value of the forage, but rather on the cost of administration of this activity. The receipts from this source would probably be more than double the receipts now obtained if the charge for grazing was based on the actual value of the forage crop. When prospective settlers apply for a homestead within a National Forest, the examination of the tract is made free of charge. Then too, many permits for occupancy of National Forest lands are issued without charge.

The viewpoint from which Loomis' photographs were taken close enough if the mountain is active, but if all is quiet and the seeker after knowledge must see the crater for himself he should be sure to ascend on the windward side, and approach with caution."

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